



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

THE WEEVIL TORMENTER.

Last year we published some remarks of Dr. Fitch, the Entomologist of the New York Ag. Society, on the subject of the wheat midge or weevil, as that insect is still called among us. The Dr. stated that the best preventive he could think of was to introduce another insect which was abundant in Europe, a species of small ichneumon that laid its eggs in the larva or maggot of the midge and thus destroyed it. No such insect had then been found in this country, and it was proposed to import them if possible.

The last number of the *Canadian Agriculturist* announces the fact, on the authority of another Canadian paper, that the ichneumon, which we shall call the weevil tormenter, has been discovered in Canada, where it is pursuing its vocation with commendable assiduity and skill on the numerous larvae of the midge, to their small disfigurement and destruction. We are glad to hear this. We hope its spread will be commensurate with that of the wheat midge, and that the cure and antidote may thus go together.

We extract the following from a communication in the *Agriculturist*—

"I am rejoiced that this week I can announce the arrival of a deadly enemy to the wheat midge or fly. In the neighborhood of Sparta Township, of Yarmouth, the farmers have discovered some species of ichneumon which deposit their eggs in the larva. One of these is very small, black and shining; the other is also black, with red feet and a blunt tail. These are often mistaken for the wheat fly, but as it has only two wings, while they have four, the distinction is obvious. To observe the proceedings of the ichneumon place a number of the maggots or larvae of the wheat fly on a sheet of paper, and set a female ichneumon in the midst of them; she soon pounces upon her victim and intensely vibrating her antennae, bending herself obliquely, plunges her oripositor into the body of the larva, depositing in it a single egg. She will then pass to the second and so on, depositing a single egg in each. You will observe the maggot writhing in seeming agony when sometimes the fly stings them three times. These ichneumons appear in myriads on the outside of the ear; but as if impatient of bright light, sheltering themselves from the sun's rays among the husks."

BARNY UPON SIDE HILLS.

The following suggestions in regard to the best method of building barns, is copied from the *Ohio Valley Farmer*. The "big barn" of Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, in Sidney—the raising of which was noticed by us several weeks since—is constructed upon the principle here recommended, and the method is being generally adopted by our farmers in Maine:

"The most convenient arrangement for a stock barn is upon a side hill where the hay and grain may be carted in upon the upper story and pitched into the bays below. This arrangement saves a great amount of labor in hauling the feed for the stock. Another advantage of a side hill barn is, the manure may be deposited in a cellar below, where the whole of the liquid portion can be saved, and where the whole can undergo a degree of fermentation before it is exposed to the washing rains and the weather outside. Upon the lower side, too, the cellar can be approached with the team and carts, and material added to the manure heap to absorb the urine and add to the general stock, or to render the whole easy of access for hauling away.

A barn thus arranged, not only saves a great amount of labor in hauling the hay, &c., in stacking and feeding, but the quality is greatly preserved by being housed at once after it is cured. Add to these advantages the still more important consideration—the comfort and thrift secured to the animals in consequence of the protection afforded from the storms of winter, and it will be found that no more profitable investment can be made, connected with the farm than in the construction of a suitable barn."

RECIPE FOR CURRANT WINE.

We made, last year, several gallons of what has been pronounced excellent currant wine, from the following receipt. We like it well enough to try the experiment again this year: To one quart of strained currant juice, add two quarts of water and three pounds brown (New Orleans) sugar. Put it into a cask, and keep it in a moderately cool cellar until fermentation is completed; then stop up tightly and let it remain until winter, when it may be bottled for use.

ANOTHER METHOD. Take two quarts of juice, two quarts of water, to three pounds refined sugar, mix and let it stand two or three days, skim every day, then strain through gauze, and put in cask, and let it stand one year; then bottle.

The following will make a very pleasant drink, but will not keep a great while, viz: One quart juice, four quarts water, to one pound of sugar.

PULLING WOOL OVER THE EYES.

We often hear our Yankee politicians tell of "pulling wool over the eyes," but some of the Canadians have adopted a practical method of doing this in a useful purpose. The following method is given in the *Canadian Agriculturist* by J. R. of Barton, to keep breeches from the pasture by means of wool over the eyes—

"Put a stall (halter) on the horse, then take a piece of sheep-skin twelve inches in length, sew it to the brow piece of the halter with the wool out; this will stand out from the eyes far enough to allow the animal to walk about comfortably and feed, but not to inspect fences. One of my neighbors, he says, purchased a horse last winter, and on turning her to pasture found that no fence would stop her until he tried the plan described, and he has had no trouble with her since."

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.

The hay harvest the present year gives opportunity for the trial of the various kinds of Mowing Machines which are candidates for public favor and patronage. In our exchanges of last week, we noticed reports of two trials in New York State—one held under the auspices of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, at Fonda, July 10th, and reported in the *Country Gentleman*, and the other by the Livingston County Agricultural Society, at Genesee, on the 5th and 6th ult., reported in the *Rural New-Yorker*.

The first named trial was had with eleven one-horse mowers, to each of which was apportioned three-quarters of an acre of land. Each competitor managed his own machine and guided his team successively—the Judges following each machine to note its working and that of the team—also the utility of the various devices for handling the several machines by the operator—the quality of work, and amount performed by each.

After the mowing, came the Dynamometrical test of the draft of each—which was done by the same team and driver upon all the machines, with the following results:

Name of Machine.	Total draft.	Width swath.	Draft per inch.
Walter A. Wood's,	290 lbs.	4 ft. 4 in.	4.16 lbs.
Booke's,	287 1/2 "	4 ft. 6 in.	5.13 "
Kirby's,	300 "	4 ft. 8 in.	5.35 "
Ruband's,	290 "	4 ft. 6 in.	5.35 "
Ketchum's,	287 1/2 "	4 ft. 5 in.	5.42 "
Hallenbeck's,	300 "	4 ft. 6 in.	5.55 "
Parrott's Empire's,	300 "	4 ft. 6 in.	5.55 "
Ball's Manny's,	337 1/2 "	4 ft. 11 in.	5.72 "
Parkhurst's Bull's,	337 1/2 "	4 ft. 10 in.	5.82 "
Cute & Bebe's,	350 "	4 ft. 10 in.	5.81 "
Mully's,	387 1/2 "	4 ft. 11 in.	6.56 "

All the machines did excellent good work, and so difficult was it to distinguish between the quality of work done by several, that the Committee were obliged to adjourn over to next morning, to go again upon the grounds and examine the stubble; the grass having all been raked off and stubble left as cut by the machine. The award of the Committee is not given in the report of the trial. We shall publish it when it is made public.

In the trial at Genesee, eight two-horse and two one-horse machines entered the field. The awards were as follows: Best two-horse Mower, Hubbard Junior, Hubbard's Patent; 21st, Buckeye. Best one-horse Mower, W. A. Wood's Patent. The arrangements for the trial are said to have been admirable and complete, and the attendance large.

CLOVER AND CATS.

Darwin was a very observing and a very eccentric man. He thus makes out that the continuance of clover is dependent upon cats:—From experiments I have made, he says, I have found that the visits of bees, if not indispensable, are, at least, highly beneficial to the fertilization of our clovers, but humble bees alone visit the common red clover, as other bees cannot reach the nectar. From this fact he concludes that if the humble bee should become extinct, the clover pollen would not be scattered about, and the seed become extinct also. He then observes that the existence of humble bees is very much dependent on the abundance of mice, as field mice destroy their combs and nests. In order to destroy the mice, good cats are necessary. So, according to his reasoning, the red clover crop is dependent on cats. This shows how ingenious men get led away by their fancies. There is no doubt that the action of bees oftentimes facilitates the spread and mixing of the pollen of plants, but that the continuance of clover or any other plant of the vegetable kingdom is dependent on their action is wholly fallacious. Every plant is fitted by its Creator for the perpetuation of its species, and we have no doubt that the bees are more dependent on the clover for food than the clover is upon them for the impregnation and perpetuation of its seed.

HOW TO PRESERVE CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Now that the harvest of small fruits is at its height, we give the following method of preserving currants and gooseberries, communicated by Rev. Mr. Ordway at a recent meeting of the Rockford (Ill.) Horticultural Society. When he and his family moved to the West, they brought with them 100 bottles of preserved fruit, some of which lasted seven years, and was good at the end of that time.

How to preserve currants seven years. When fully ripe, pick, wash clean, and let them drip in a colander, then bottle. Let, fill the bottle up to the neck about three-fourths of an inch. 2d, Shake them down thoroughly, and from the juice of the same kind of fruit fill the bottle until it rises about three-fourths of an inch above the fruit in the bottle. Then set the bottles in a boiler of cold water to the neck, allowing the water in the boiler to come a little above the fruit in the neck of the bottle. Then make a fire, and when it fully boils, take out the fruit and set it on a table, (the bottle will be full), and when it has settled about two inches in the neck of the bottle, cork up. Put the corks in the water and let them boil until used, using large corks. When the bottles are cold, put them in a cool corner in the bottom of the cellar. This method is good for all kinds of acid fruits, except gooseberries. For these, fill the bottles, after the fruit is in, with water instead of juice, allowing it to rise a little above the fruit. Gooseberries are better not to be quite ripe when bottled. It is not necessary to use all the fruit, at once on opening the bottle. Keep it corked, and it will keep a good week.

GRAND PLOWING MATCH IN INDIANA.

We see by the *Indiana Farmer* that an association of farmers in that State, desirous of obtaining the best seed plow, the best stubble plow, and the best plow for all purposes, have invited "all creation" to attend a grand plowing match to be held August 9th, 1860, on the farm of T. J. Franklin, Esq., two and a half miles north-east of Franklin, Johnson Co. Ind. The plowing will be both seed and stubble, and accurate instruments for testing the depth will be procured. The judges are J. N. Ray, Indianapolis; J. P. Forester, Franklin; J. A. Polk, Greenwood. Committee of arrangements, Mitchell Henderson, T. J. Mitchell, and John Whitesides. Friend Holbrook of Bristolboro', ought to have his "Universal" on the ground.

GOOD MILKERS.

And the way to find out how good.

At the great Agricultural Exhibition held at Ayr, Scotland, in April last, a prize was offered for the best cow, as proved by five days' trial. The following, relating to it, from the *Ayr Advertiser and Galloway Journal*, we commend to the attention of our readers:

"The competition for the prize offered by His Grace the Duke of Athole, for the cow which might give the greatest quantity of milk in five days, was an entirely new feature in our exhibitions. In the opinion of His Grace—an opinion which is shared by many intelligent men—the Judges of Ayrshire Stock make their preference for particular cows depend too much upon a few points. He thinks that too much effect is given to the appearance of the milk-vessel at the instant; and, in compliance with the prevalent taste, exhibitors follow too generally the injurious and somewhat cruel practice of lugging their cows for the purpose of distending their vessels and giving them the appearance (frequently without the reality) of superior milking properties. Notwithstanding the rules of the Ayrshire Association, it is well known that most of the cows exhibited are not milked clean on the previous evening; and it is a common remark, that a cow which has been shown two or three times is very much injured for the season. This is one of the injurious consequences of our competitions, and it does not seem easy to apply a remedy.

The primary object of competition amongst the owners of Ayrshire stock ought to be to encourage the breeding of cows which give the most valuable produce, and in a less degree which have an aptitude to fatten when they are not giving milk. Fine symmetry and colors, though important in the estimation of every person of taste, are really of secondary importance, as almost every one will admit that the farmer should regard elegance as subordinate to usefulness in the selection of his stock. Some breeders have been successful enough to combine elegance and usefulness; but it may be doubted whether sufficient prominence is generally given to the latter quality in our competitions.

The Milking Competition took place at Holmston, near Ayr, the property of Alexander Oswald, Esq., of Auchincruich, where accommodation was given for the cows, and facilities for the preparation of food, by Mr. Drennan, the tenant of the farm. Twelve cows were entered, and eight were brought to Holmston on Wednesday, the 18th inst. After the cows had been milked the first evening, they were again gone over by neutral parties to ascertain that all the milk had been taken from them. The arrangements in connection with the competition were made, and the proceedings superintended, by Mr. A. B. Telfer, Ayr; Mr. Smith, New Prestwick; and Mr. Drennan, Holmston—the Judges appointed by His Grace; and these gentlemen had throughout the efficient co-operation of Mr. M. Murrie, who acted in behalf of the Association.

The byre was opened for the feeding of the cows from 6 A. M. till 8; it was again opened from 12 till 2; and a third time from 6 P. M. till 8 1/2. The watchmen were instructed to permit no one during the remainder of the time to enter and disturb the cows. The milkings took place at 7 o'clock in the mornings and evenings, and the milk was weighed in a vessel which gave the measure in quarts. A statement of the milkings of the four cows which gave the largest quantities will be found in the report of the Judges, which follows. Many *guidances*, on reading this, will doubtless appeal to their dignity for confirmation of the assertion that they have frequently got larger milkings from Hawkey or Brawny, and we are not disposed to dispute the point with our fair friends. But it is a very large produce, as every one knows who has tried the weight of milk. People are misled by looking at the quantity of frothy milk which they sometimes see in a pail. We would advise those who think they could have beaten Mr. Wallace to weigh one or two milkings of their best cows. Very few cows give half a cwt. of milk per day when on grass, and fewer still when they are on house-feeding.

The quality of the milk seemed to vary considerably. It was generally rich. This may be accounted for by the high feeding of the cows. The first cow did not appear to be an exception to the general rule, that cows which give an extra quantity of milk rarely give it rich. The milk of the fourth cow gave no less than 15 per cent. of cream, a proportion which is as high as the yield of a good Alderney cow. This valuable animal was lately purchased from a cottager in Ochiltree, and we understand that she is to be sent to Blair-Athole. A sample of the milk of each of the cows has been forwarded to Dr. Anderson for analysis, and it will be interesting to learn how far the observations of the Judges upon the quality of the milk, as seen in the glass tubes, are confirmed by the nicer tests of the Chemist.

The milking competition was concluded on Monday evening in presence of a crowd of spectators. The Duke was present at the milking, and entered with interest into all the details of the competition. The Marquis of Ailes went out from Ayr with His Grace on Monday to see the cows. The Duchess examined specimens of milk in the lactometer on Tuesday, and made inquiries in regard to dairy produce and management, which showed an intimate acquaintance with the details of this interesting department of husbandry. Why should the highest in the land refrain from gratifying a taste so simple and natural?

The following is the Report of the Judges on the Milking Competition:—

"The Judges appointed by His Grace to superintend the competition for the premium of ten sovereigns offered by His Grace for the cow which might give the greatest quantity of milk in the course of five days, have the honor of making the following report:—

Twelve cows were entered for the competition with Mr. M. Murrie, Secretary of the Ayrshire Agricultural Association, who gave us most efficient assistance in making, and carrying out, the arrangements. The cows were accommodated during the competition at Holmston, near Ayr.

Eight of the twelve which had been entered were brought forward. With the exception of the regulation against giving milk to the animals no restriction was placed upon the feeding.

According to His Grace's instructions we tested the quantity of milk by its weight. On measuring it also, we found that weight and measure gave very similar results; but the former has the advantage of greater accuracy and of being more easily accomplished. The question as to the comparative specific gravity of the milk of the different cows will be more precisely answered by Professor Anderson, after the chemical examination which he has kindly offered to make.

Mr. Rob't Wallace, Kirklandholm, St. Quivox, is first in the competition; Mr. Wm. Reid, Clune, St. Quivox, second; Mr. James Hendrie, Belston, Ayr, third; and Mr. Andrew Hendrie, Ayr, fourth. The following is a statement of the quantities of milk given by the cows belonging to these competitors:

Greatest milkings.	Ar. of 10 milkings.	Per cent. cream.
28 lbs. 7 oz. 12	26 lbs. 5 oz. 12	15
26 " 10 " 12	24 " 7 " 12	15
24 " 13 " 12	22 " 10 " 12	15
24 " 12 " 12	22 " 10 " 12	15

The cream seemed to differ considerably in quality. The cream of the prize cow was of a pale color, not very obviously distinguishable from the skim milk when in the glass tube. On the other hand, the milk of a cow belonging to Mr. Gray, Scotsburgh, which we have not placed, threw up 13 per cent. of rich yellow cream, indicating a large produce of butter. Nos. 3 and 4 likewise gave rich looking cream. The skim milk, however, may differ in quality as well as the cream. The analysis of Dr. Anderson will show to what extent we were correct in estimating the quality of the milk from its appearance in the lactometer.

A later issue of the same newspaper, states as follows:—

"The cow belonging to Mr. Robert Wallace, Kirklandholm, St. Quivox, which gave the largest quantity of milk at the Duke of Athole's competition, improved wonderfully in amount of produce after she was put on the grass. She lately gave the astonishing quantity of 75 imperial pounds, or 7 1/2 imperial gallons of milk per day for several days in succession. The largest quantity at one milking was 39 pounds. We understand this valuable animal has been purchased for the Duke, and sent to Dunkeld."

WILL FARMING PAY?

A discussion upon this question has been going on in the *New England Farmer* for several months past. The following communication is so truthful that we copy it for the good lesson it gives, independent of its bearing upon the question in dispute. There are thousands and thousands of instances in Maine similar to those recited in his case by Mr. Mudgett:

Mr. Edgerton—Having read T. J. Pinkham's views under this caption, some months since, in the *Farmer*, I felt inclined to answer; but having worked on a farm for sixty years, my sight imperfect, and my hand somewhat palsied, I wisely left the pleasing task to younger heads and hands. I think the answer has been well given. But as Mr. P. has come out in your last issue with a somewhat clenching rejoinder, and called earnestly for figures, I will endeavor to give some facts which have fallen under my notice.

Sixty-four years ago this present winter, I was born in a small log-house, covered with bark, and a hovel of the same materials, and sheltering a cow, our only stock, occupied the exact spot where I sit writing. On this piece of land, consisting of 100 acres of forest, my father, with no capital but a firm constitution and strong nerves, converted this forest into a farm, on which he reared his family of five children, and gave them such an education as the situated facilities of that time afforded. Forty-two years ago, my father sold me this farm for \$1000, and personal property considered worth \$500, for which I was to pay \$750 to my brother and three sisters. With the remainder I was to erect buildings, fence and stock the farm, and provide for my parents, at that time verging on the helplessness of age.

Now I would respectfully ask friend P., if this can be accomplished from tilling the soil, and cultivating this small farm alone! And can it be kept in a good state of cultivation without foreign manures? And if so, is not farming, even on a small scale, at least a living business. Now for facts! And here let me say that every laborer has been drawn from this source—*labor on the farm*. In the first place, I paid the debts to the heirs, and to my aged parents; have erected buildings, and have added some 30 acres of land. This farm, which is now occupied jointly by myself and son, who is still a young man with a family, is worth four times its value at the time it came into my hands. For the last twenty years it has paid a very small yearly profit; so that we have invested in land, stocks, &c., a sum equal to \$5000. This is not an isolated case. I live in a town of small farmers; the present occupants have inherited their farms from their sires, who broke the forests, worked some others have, in their younger days, worked for wages, until they had obtained a sum equal to the price of a wild lot, of fifty or one hundred acres; while still others have purchased their land on credit. These have made their farms, and many of them are now independent, and have laid by something effective for sickness or old age. I have in my mind an individual who worked with one of my neighbors for \$10 a month, some years since; his wife also was dependent, for her means of house-keeping, on her weekly earnings, and neither of them had a shilling but the earnings of their own hands. What is now their condition? They have a fine productive farm, with good, convenient buildings; a stock of cattle and horses, that any man might be justly proud of; he has given his three oldest children an academic education, and has recently purchased and paid for another farm.

These are a few, out of many, encouraging results of farming on a small scale, without capital; without the aid of foreign manures; without the aid of science, except that gained by hard experience. I am aware that farming in the old town of Chelmsford is a different business from what it is in northern Vermont. But I would ask friend P. if he knows how much his town paid for their poor-farm, on the old turnpike road, some thirty years since, and how much money it has put in the town treasury, after paying for itself in the first eight years; and whether this was the result of the profit of the orchard and wood lot? My own experience, from a long life of toil, with a proper proportion of draw-backs, from frosts, unfavorable seasons, and the multiplicity of ills that attend farming, as well as other callings, teaches me that farming has its proportion of blessings and encouragements, and if a fortune cannot be made as rapidly as by some other calling, still it is a paying business; and though the farmer's progress is slow, it is sure. "I have been young, but now am old, yet have I not seen the industrious, prudent, temperate farmer forsaken, or his seed begging bread."

For the Maine Farmer.
CLIMATE OF THE WESTERN STATES COMPARED WITH MAINE.
MR. EDITOR:—I have spoken, on a former occasion, of the complaint which it is common for the Maine farmer to make against the coldness and sickness of his climate. They seem to regard any State of the West, in comparison with their own, as a very garden of the tropics almost, smiling beneath sunbeams never ceasing, and rich with flowers and fruits perennial. Now, the fact in the case is, that the West cannot, after all, show an especially noticeable balance in her own favor, as against Maine.

I have lying before me, the *Indiana Ag. Rpt.* for 1856—a neatly got up and very valuable work by the way—from which I draw for your columns a few statistics of western weather:—

"At Chester, Indiana, in January, 1852, the least height of the thermometer was 30 degrees below zero; the greatest height was 57 degrees above zero, making the monthly range 87 degrees. The least daily variation of the thermometer during the month, was 2 degrees; the greatest daily variation was 45 degrees, making the average daily variation each day for the month, 23 1/2 degrees.

In February the least height was 7 degrees above; the greatest height was 60 degrees, making the monthly range 53 degrees. The least daily variation was 1 degree; the greatest was 31 degrees, making the average daily variation for the month 16 degrees.

In March the least height was 5 degrees above; the greatest was 80 degrees, making the monthly range 75 degrees. The least daily variation was 3 degrees; the greatest was 45 degrees, making the average for the month 24 degrees.

In April the least height was 21 degrees above; the greatest was 84 degrees, making the monthly range 63 degrees. The least daily variation was 2 degrees; the greatest was 39 degrees, making the average for the month 20 1/2 degrees.

In May the least height was 25 degrees above; the greatest was 88 degrees, making the monthly range 63 degrees. The least daily variation was 5 degrees; the greatest was 42 degrees, making the average for the month 23 1/2 degrees.

In June the least height was 35 degrees above; the greatest was 94 degrees, making the monthly range 59 degrees. The least daily variation was 3 degrees; the greatest was 43 degrees, making the average for the month 23 degrees.

In July the least height was 43 degrees above; the greatest was 98 degrees, making the monthly range 55 degrees. The least daily variation was 31 degrees; the greatest was 37 degrees, making the average for the month 29 degrees.

In August the least height was 40 degrees above; the greatest was 92 degrees, making the monthly range 52 degrees. The least daily variation was 7 degrees; the greatest was 44 degrees, making the average for the month 25 1/2 degrees.

In September the least height was 33 degrees above; the greatest was 86 degrees, making the monthly range 53 degrees. The least daily variation was 6 degrees; the greatest was 35 degrees, making the average for the month 20 degrees.

In October the least height was 27 degrees above; the greatest was 85 degrees, making the monthly range 58 degrees. The least daily variation was 4 degrees; the greatest was 39 degrees, making the average for the month 21 1/2 degrees.

In November the least height was 20 degrees above; the greatest was 66 degrees, making the monthly range 46 degrees. The least daily variation was 2 degrees; the greatest was 24 degrees, making the average for the month 13 degrees.

In December the least height was 10 degrees above; the greatest was 58 degrees, making the monthly range 48 degrees. The least daily variation was 2 degrees; the greatest was 29 degrees, making the average for the month 15 1/2 degrees.

During the whole year 1852 the least height was 30 degrees below; the greatest was 98 degrees above, making the yearly range 128 degrees. The least daily variation was 1 degree; the greatest was 45 degrees, making the average for the year 20 1/2 degrees.

During the year 1853 the least height was 13 degrees below; the greatest was 97 degrees above, making the yearly range 110 degrees. The least daily variation was zero; the greatest was 41 degrees; making the average for the year 20 1/2 degrees.

During the year 1854 the least height was 12 degrees below; the greatest was 102 degrees above, making the yearly range 114 degrees. The least daily variation was 2 degrees; the greatest was 40 degrees, making the average for the year 22 degrees.

During the year 1855 the least height was 12 degrees below; the greatest was 95 degrees above, making the yearly range 107 degrees. The least daily variation was 1 degree; the greatest was 40 degrees, making the average for the year 20 1/2 degrees.

During the year 1856 the least height was 27 degrees below; the greatest was 105 degrees above, making the yearly range 132 degrees. The least daily variation was 5 degrees; the greatest was 24 degrees, making the average for the year 14 1/2 degrees.

In the latter part of May, 1852, three heavy frosts did much damage to vegetation; early potatoes and corn were killed to the ground, and many trees were almost entirely stripped of their leaves and showed but little sign of recovery. In June of the same year there were several light frosts.

In October, 1853, the frosts set in so early and severe that late corn was much frost bitten.

January, 1854, was remarkable for its extreme storm and sudden changes; one day a violent thunder-storm, the next showing the thermometer below zero. The cold was so severe as to dig up the winter wheat. In April of the same year the severe frosts and snow injured the fruit very much.

In May, 1855, vegetation met with quite a check from the frost; potatoes and corn were cut down and the fruit was greatly injured.

In March, 1856, no signs of vegetation were visible, the cold was singularly intense. Late in May of the same year the frost was so severe as to kill Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and beans, and to greatly injure wheat on low lands. In September of the same year, a frost killed nearly all the corn-fodder. In October the corn was much injured by frost, so that there was but very little sound corn raised.

I may, in a future communication, offer you some more general items going to show the West not so very far ahead of our own north-east State in facilities for farming.

Yours respectfully,
S. DILL.
Phillips, Maine, July 16, 1860.

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.

The cattle disease, whatever may be its nature, whatever may be its results as regards the neat cattle themselves, is certainly adapted to work for us some important reforms. It will give to sheep culture the great impetus, which has been, and is so greatly needed. Now that it is evident that at short warning neat cattle may be worse than useless upon a farm, we look for some means of dividing the risk. Stock we must have, and it must be stock that we can eat. Horses can be used and reared with great success and profit, but they cannot take the place of ruminating animals upon the farm. Sheep culture has also its risks; but as a wise financier invests his property in various places—railroad stock here, real estate there, bank stock, state bonds, &c., so must we divide our risks—some neat stock, some sheep, some horses, and in every other way consult safety, ultimate profits rather than immediate gains at unwarrantable risks. The present moment finds Connecticut and Massachusetts depending upon neat cattle for almost all the profits of farming. Beef, milk, butter and cheese, sales of stock, young, old, matched cattle, thorough-bred, and the result of the labors of the oxen—these are almost exclusively the ready-money products of the farm, whereas, sheep ought to occupy quite as prominent a position in our agricultural economy as neat stock; and we can well afford besides to give greatly increased attention to horse breeding, which, with all its risks, is certainly, under favorable circumstances, as profitable a branch of farming (but only as a branch) as any pursued.—*Homedestead*.

GREAT FERTILITY OF PIGS.

Why is it that young pigs always bear so high a price? Read the following from Morton's *Encyclopedia of Agriculture*:—

"It is certain that none of our domesticated animals will afford such a large amount of food for human sustenance as the pig, in proportion to the readiness and expense with which it is raised, and the time necessary for raising it. The number now bred and fed are exceedingly great, and are yearly increasing. There is no class of animal more equally prolific than are of any great value to man. Let it be supposed that a sow has her first litter when she is twelve months old; that she has a litter every six months; and that she has an average of six pigs every litter; that she is kept in a breeding state till three years old, and then fattened off to average 4 cwt. when killed, and all the pigs to be fattened off by the time they are twelve months old, and to average 2 cwt. when killed; and it is a mere matter of calculation to show that there would be, at the end of six years, of breeding pigs—

612 2 1/2 years old.	1,356 2 years old.
3,159 1 1/2 years old.	1,551 1 year old.
16,281 1 1/2 year old.	35,508 suckling pigs.
65,429	63,317
118,746 in all, besides the sale of 37,568 cwt. of bacon, and besides 16,281 hogs 1 1/2 year old, and 36,936 suckling pigs.	

This is, of course, a ludicrously extravagant calculation, but it shows how very rapidly pigs can be made, under careful management, to propagate their species; they may not come up to the estimate above, but they may approach it."

HOISING POTATOES WHEN WET.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* states that, having noticed how potatoes were interrupted in their growth, invariably pined away and died, if disturbed and bruised when wet with dew and rain, he tried the following experiment: He selected a patch in his potato field, had it ploughed only once, and then loosed the soil with the hoe when the stalks were above ground, and in the heat of the day when they were dry. He never touched them afterwards till they were dug in October. These stalks kept green and the yield of potatoes was very large. The other portion of the patch was worked three times, and when the stalks were wet with dew. These blighted early, did not produce half a crop, and that of inferior quality. The ground, seed and time of planting in both patches were the same.

ANTAGONISTIC INGREDIENTS.

If a soil require two ingredients that are antagonistic to each other, they should not be applied at the same time. Thus, if a soil is deficient in ammonia and potash, the ammonia should be applied first, and suffered to sink into the ground before the application of the alkali; so that if the ammonia is set free from the acid which had rendered it non-volatile, it may be at a depth in the earth that will insure its absorption in the soil. On this principle, guano should be applied to the soil in connection with some compound of sulphuric acid, which will change the carbonate of ammonia in the guano, into a sulphate of ammonia; and if the same soil is deficient in potash, the alkali should not be applied until several days after the application of the guano, that the rains and dews may have carried the guano below the surface.

USEFUL RECIPES.

DRESSING SHEEP-SKINS. We have found it profitable rainy-day work, sometimes, to dress a sheep-skin with the wool on. It makes a nice foot mat, a very comfortable thing in a sleigh or wagon of a cold day. It is easily dressed. Take equal parts of salt and alum pulverized, and sift about four ounces on the flesh side of the skin while fresh from the body, or if dry, after being moistened; then fold it up carefully and keep it in a damp place about four days, and then open it and lay it on the table, and scrape it with a dull knife to get all the adhering flesh off, and then rub it with a blunt wooden instrument until it is dry, and soft. To dress a sheep or deer-skin for soft leather, without the wool, we use the following simple process recommended:—"One-half ounce of oil of vitrol, a teaspoonful of salt, from one to three quarts of milk, then add the salt and vitrol; stir the skin in the liquid forty minutes, keeping it warm; then work it till dry. The Indians dress all their deer-skins by soaking them



THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1890.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN MAINE—1890.

The following is a list of the date and location of the shows of the several Agricultural Societies in Maine, so far as they have been announced. We hope to make it more complete hereafter.

Maine State Society, at Portland, Sept. 26, 27, 28. Sagadahoc, at Topsham, Oct. 9, 10, 11. Waldo, at Belfast, Oct. 11, 12. Hancock, at Ellsworth, Sept. 27. West Washington, at Jonesboro, Sept. 27, 28. Piscataquis Central, at Dover, Oct. 3, 4.

NOTICE. The following Agents are now in the field engaged in canvassing and making collections for the Maine Farmer:

D. STICKNEY, in Piscataquis County.
S. N. TARKER, in the towns of Vassalboro', China, Chelsea, Windsor and Pittston, in Kennebec County.
JOS. REED, in York County.

THE CENSUS OF 1890.

The census of Maine for 1890, will not, from present indications, be a "true bill." We do not mean by this that the Marshals have not done their duty faithfully; we have no fault to find on that score. There is no doubt that their returns represent the number of inhabitants as they found them; but after all, they will not show the true increase of Maine's population. They will only show the number of Maine people at home in 1890. How many sons of Maine are abroad, or have emigrated and are now counted as swell the face of the earth,—for they are everywhere,—there is no way of ascertaining at present. There ought to have been another question added to the list, something like this: "How many, and who, of your family or neighbors have emigrated from the State since 1850?" This would have brought out a nearer approximation to the true increase of population, or rather what has been the increase, than the present returns will.

The fact is, that soon after the great commercial "burst up" of 1857, and business became prostrate, there was a terrible buzzing in the industrial hive, and thousands and thousands started off in pursuit of business of some sort, deeming it better to keep moving than to stand still. Like the discontented squirrel, they thought the nuts growing on a distant tree much larger and more easily gathered than those where he was, and they rushed on in pursuit of them.

We are happy to know that the tide has begun to turn, and that it has been found that Maine has room enough and to spare,—and good room, too,—for all her children, and as many as may please to come in from abroad.

Few States afford better advantages for the comforts of life, all things considered, than Maine. By the "comforts of life" we do not mean "hog and hominy" only, but in addition to the substantial of food and clothing, the advantages of education and other social improvements which make the true and more valuable and lasting enjoyments of life.

We trust that whoever lives to take, or examine, the census of 1890, will find that Maine will manifest that these advantages have been vastly better appreciated than at present.

OUR AGRICULTURAL SHOWS. The Machias Union makes the following sensible suggestions in regard to the approaching Show and Fair of the West Washington Agricultural Society at Jonesboro'. The remarks will apply equally well to other Shows and we trust they will be heeded and acted upon by all who desire to aid in the development of our agricultural and industrial resources. The editor says:

"We regard it as one of the best movements that has ever been started to encourage, and promote the interests of farmers, gardeners, stock growers and manufacturers in this vicinity. The good influence of the Society's efforts will not by any means be confined to the limited sums of money paid to individuals as premiums. Individuals who enter their names as competitors are, as a class, industrious, worthy and deserving. They make an exhibition of their articles because they have bestowed care, judgment and special labor in their production. The visitors to the Fair are buyers to a great extent. Being persons of taste and schooled in experience they are generally appreciative, and recognize among the exhibitors just those persons they will resolve to patronize. A good vegetable or fruit producer, the good butter maker and the successful stock raiser are all singled out and their names borne home in memory for future reference and trade. We trust that every person, within the territorial limits of the Society, will do his or her part to make the first Annual Fair a complete success. There are people enough and material enough to make the Exhibition as popular and interesting as any institution of the kind can be anywhere in this section of Maine."

REVIVAL OF THE CATTLE DISEASE. The hope expressed by us last week, of the prospective disappearance of the cattle murrain in Massachusetts, is likely to prove a fallacious one. The Boston Journal contains statements of the recent death of cattle in Rutland and Fitchdale, from this disease. The cases have been examined by competent physicians and pronounced to be pleuro-pneumonia. The cow which died in Fitchdale, belonged to Mr. Ketch. She had been sick about four weeks, and as she had run with some of the most valuable stock in town, the result is much feared. In regard to the case occurring in Rutland, the correspondent of the Journal says:

"If this be a genuine case, of which there seems no doubt, the fact is a most disheartening one, for it forms a new centre of infection, in town supposed to be free from the disease, and the yoke of ruin to which the animal that died belonged, is known to have been in contact with the fourteen other yoke of cattle, besides cows, &c. Probably hundreds of head are more or less endangered."

HAFING. A correspondent wishes to know what is meant by "haying" a cow. He has read of cows being sent to market that were "hayed." Our friend probably never bought a cow in any of the great cattle markets. If he had, he would, no doubt, have found out the meaning of the term experimentally. Haying is a mode which some scamps, who have milch cows to sell, adopt to make them appear well, and is nothing more than allowing the milk to remain in the udder a considerable time before bringing them to market. This gives them the appearance of being great milkers. If he is about buying a market cow, he had better purchase one just before calving. The owner couldn't haff her then.

BARLEY FOR FALL FEED. In view of the failure of the hay crop in many sections of the country this year, the editor of the Piscataquis Observer makes the practical suggestion that as soon as the hay crop is off, the land be plowed and sowed with barley. He believes that barley sown any time in July would become fully ripe before the fall frosts and make the calculation that 1500 tons of feed worth \$10,000 might be added to the present crop in that county. This matter is worthy of consideration.

The "Young Democrats of Maine" have called a mass meeting, to be held at Bangor on the 16th of August.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

THE CROPS. The promise of the early spring time bids fair to be realized in an abundant harvest to reward the labors and the faith of the husbandman. From all sections of the country, east, west, north and south, (the latter forming a slight exception to the rule in the partial failure of the cotton crop), we have the most cheering accounts. The encouraging opinion expressed by us last week in regard to the crops in Maine, we are happy to find concurred in by our exchanges throughout the State. The hay crop, although much lighter than last year, is generally of better quality, and has been cured in better order than for a number of years past. Grain, potatoes and corn appear to be doing well everywhere. The Aroostook Pioneer says:

"As near as we can learn, the prospect of a good harvest is better in Aroostook than in any other part of the Northern States. Wheat and other grain looks well. Potatoes and other vegetables bid fair to yield as well as usual. The hay crop will, no doubt, be rather thin. Some few fields of buckwheat have been killed by frost; but such small losses will not affect the aggregate yield of the kind of grain."

In the British Provinces the crops are also promising well.

We copy from the Boston Journal the following summary of the harvest prospects in the Western States:

"The wheat harvest is now nearly completed throughout most of the large producing States at the Northwest, and the results are generally as flattering as could be desired."

In Iowa, the Davenport Herald states, the report of good crops and fair prices is heard all over the State. Not a single district contradicts the statement.

Michigan papers agree that the wheat crop of that State is very large, while some say that it was never larger. St. Joseph county, the greatest wheat raising county in the State, it is said, will produce a million and a half bushels.

In Wisconsin, the farmers say that the luxuriant growth of the crops and the number of acres on the ground far exceeds anything ever before produced in the State. Hundreds of acres will yield thirty bushels per acre. An experienced grain dealer in Milwaukee estimates the grain crop of Wisconsin for 1890 to be equivalent to 20,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Chicago Times says there is now no reason to doubt that the present wheat crop of Minnesota will yield more than twice the usual average. The Winona Republican estimates the average product at twenty-five bushels per acre. Three counties will yield 3,500,000 bushels altogether.

The cranberry crop will exceed any previous year. Harvest is over in Indiana, and the yield is equal if not superior to any previous year.

In Western New York all reports concur in saying that the yield at wheat will be handsome. From twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. The prospects for fruit in the same section are excellent. Apples promise a good crop. Peaches will be plenty. Pears are doing well, and will afford a good crop. Plums will be more abundant than for many years.

The corn crop in the Northwestern States is also very promising, and so far advanced that it is not likely to be seriously injured.

At the South, as has been heretofore stated, there has been a partial failure of the crops, owing to long continued dry, hot weather.

A NEW NOTION. A writer in the New York Tribune, who signs himself Hall Colby, explodes the time-served theory of the astronomers that the distance of the sun from the earth is ninety-five millions of miles, making that somewhat inflammable body an inconveniently near neighbor to us. He claims to establish by scientific demonstration, the fact that the sun is less than 40,000 miles, and the moon less than 9,000 miles distant from the earth. We cannot give our readers the process by which he arrives at this result, because we have not the diagram which he uses to explain his theory, and we are not sure that we could understand the matter any better than we do if they had it; but if Mr. Hall Colby is correct in his calculations, (and we wouldn't be understood as throwing any doubt upon them,) what a precious lot of blunders those old astronomers must have been—Newton, Kepler, Laplace, Herschel, and the long trail of lesser lights in the galaxy of science, upon whose assurance, that old Sol was keeping a safe and respectful distance, the world has been reposing for centuries with undoubting confidence.

Perhaps, however, this discrepancy may be reconciled by our acceptance of the somewhat alarming theory,—not without authority either in ancient or modern time,—viz: that the earth, in common with other planets, originally an emanation of the sun, thrown off by a mighty centrifugal force to an inconceivable distance in space, now obeys the irresistible law of its creation, and is rapidly gravitating towards its original centre. The rate at which this fearful consummation is being fulfilled, and the precise moment of time when the threatened collision is to take place, we leave to some of our philosophical friends to compute.

CATTLE DISEASE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY. The Machias Union states that Zadock L. Hersey, Esq., of the town of Pembroke, has recently lost a couple of cows, a post mortem examination of which showed their lungs and brains to have been diseased. The opinion has been expressed that there are cases of pleuro-pneumonia. We hope, and believe not. If any one thing in regard to this disease has been established, it is that it can be communicated only by actual contact with diseased animals. What opportunity could have occurred in this case? In all probability it will turn out to be a false alarm. And we would here kindly suggest to our brethren of the press before they venture to give currency to statements or rumors of this description, that they will take pains to discover what warrant they may possess in fact. It is the easiest thing in the world to set in motion a story born of the excitement of fear or apprehension, but not so easy to arrest its course when its baselessness is ascertained, or to remedy the hurt which may be occasioned by its circulation.

TALL GRASS. Farmers complain that their grass is short this year, on account of the drought; but we do not see how it can be so long enough for the best of seasons. Capt. James Tarbox, of this city, has shown us several stalks of the variety known heretofore as "witch-grass," that measured seven feet and a half each. What says the farmer to this? He will say we think—Gardner Home Journal.

Our old friend Capt. T. is successful in the "witch-grass" line. How long were the roots? You don't get the whole of the witch-grass crop until you have harvested the roots too. Your hogs will eat the roots and your horses the stalks. We are glad to hear of the captain's prosperity because he used to take such good care of us when he commanded the "Oakland," years ago, and we were an occasional voyager with him to the City of Notions.

Long life to you, captain! If you have not made a crop of grass grow where none grew before, you have made longer ones of a short crop.

STATE HORSE SHOW. The State Exhibition of Horses will be held on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of September. The place of holding the Show is not yet decided upon. The Board of Managers consist of Geo. W. Stanley, T. S. Lang, Abram Woodward, John K. Russell, and G. W. Ricker.

INAUGURAL. The Pastor elect of the Free Baptist Church of this city, will deliver his inaugural sermon next Sabbath, and assume the pastoral office of the church.

The Rev. S. H. Worcester, of Gardiner, will preach at Concord Hall, in this city, on Sunday next Aug. 24th, at half past two o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

The Rev. L. S. Tripp has closed his connection with the Baptist Church in Sebasticus. His ministry of five years has been a successful one in that place.

BASE BALL. There are two Base Ball Clubs in this city. The Augusta, organized August 4, 1889, and the Dirigo, organized May 25, 1890. They are composed of professional men, mechanics and others, who thus avail themselves of the opportunity for athletic exercise which is not afforded them in their regular avocations. Every evening for the past season, when the weather has been favorable, these clubs have engaged in the game upon their respective grounds on Sewall street, and thus have attained to a good degree of proficiency in the use of the bat and ball. Large numbers of spectators have also been attracted to the sport, and interested in watching the many contests of strength, agility and skill which the game is so admirably calculated to develop among the combatants.

The officers of the Augusta Club consist of: Albert B. Hall, President; H. S. Osgood, Vice President; R. W. Bridge, Secretary and Treasurer. Number of members, 32.

The officers of the Dirigo Club are: Samuel Titcomb, Esq., President; Melvin Cunningham, Esq., Vice President; Gardner C. Vose, Esq., Secretary. Number of members, 45.

A challenge recently passed between the two clubs for an amiable trial of skill, and the match came off on Saturday afternoon, 28th inst., in the presence of a large number of spectators, ladies and gentlemen, with the following result:

Dirigo vs. Augusta.

Dirigo	Outs	Runs	Errors	Aug.	Outs	Runs	Errors
P. O. Quincy, c	4	2	1	H. S. Osgood, c	1	5	0
J. D. Vetter, 1b	4	2	1	J. A. Bachevalier, 1b	3	5	0
A. S. Wells, 3b	4	2	1	W. Jackson, 2b	3	5	0
W. Sturges, 1st b	4	2	1	W. Sturges, 1st b	3	5	0
C. Deane, p	4	2	1	C. Deane, p	3	5	0
E. D. Hamlin, c	4	2	1	E. D. Hamlin, c	3	5	0
E. E. Sprick, c	4	2	1	E. E. Sprick, c	3	5	0
W. W. Cox, 1st	4	2	1	W. W. Cox, 1st	3	5	0
Total	27	20	7	Total	27	27	0

NEW BASE BALL CLUB. The new Base Ball Club, organized August 4, 1889, and the Dirigo, organized May 25, 1890.

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AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

EDITORIAL TABLE.
HARD BOOK, OR ANNUAL RECORD OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. We have received the above publication from the author, Wm. P. Sheppard, who is proprietor of the Horticultural Agency, 178 1/2 Water St., New York. It will be a convenient and useful manual for farmers and gardeners to have. This volume contains a very good descriptive seed catalogue, giving name, mode of culture and economic uses of plants generally cultivated in gardens; also a list of new plants and fruits brought out during the last year. A directory of nurserymen and seedsmen is also put down, and a list of agricultural and horticultural patents issued during 1889, with the names and addresses of the patentees.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The number for August contains some delightful reading. The Carnival of the Romantic—Prince Adolphe—Victor and Jacqueline—The Professor's Story—and a Review of Ruskin's Modern Painters, we have especially enjoyed. The author of the poem entitled Prince Adolphe, unknown to us, gives us a fine description of his hero's method of choosing horses in the dark, when he wanted to run away with one of the Imam's harem, as follows:

"I smelt
The fragrance of the stables. As I slid
The wide door open, with a sudden bound
Up rose the startled horse; but they stood
Still as the man who in a foreign land
Heard his steed's language when my Desert call,
As low and plaintive as the nestled dove,
Fell on their listening ears. From stall to stall,
Feeling the horse with my groping hands,
I crept in darkness; and at length I came
Upon two sterner mares, whose rounded sides,
Like the smooth, rounded sides of a horse,
And forbade spreading 'twixt their eyelids wide,
Long slender tails, their manes and coats of silk,
Told me, that, of the hundred steeds there stalled,
My hand was on the treasure. Over and over
I felt their long joints, and down their legs
To the cool hoofs—no blenching anywhere.
Then I led forth and added. Upon one
I set the filly, gathered now for me—
He roared, and with his snorting nose
He dashed, without 'hint from whip or spur,'
They dashed over the desert sands at a speed which
had done our friend Lancelot's heart good to see.
Boston: published by Ticknor & Fields; \$3 per annum.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for July, is received. Contents: The Secret History of the Russian Campaign of 1812—Sir Robert Wilson; Capt. Speke's Adventures in Somali Land—Part III; Poetry: The Royal Academy and other Exhibitions; Norman Sinclair—Part VI; An Election in France; The Reform Bill and the Tory Party. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, at \$3 per annum, and with any one of the four English Reviews, \$5; the four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10.

THE WIDE AWAKE VOCALIST. This is a collection of songs and music prepared for the Republican campaign of 1890, and arranged for the piano and melodeon. Our readers will have an opportunity to judge of their merits in the course of the Presidential contest, in which song-singing, as we judge, will be made to exert as much influence as argument. Published by E. A. Dagget, 333 Broadway, New York. Price 10 cents each.

UNIVERSAL MASS MEETING. Arrangements are making, as we learn by the Gospel Banner, to hold a grand denominational picnic mass meeting about the middle of the present month in Portland. The particular object of the gathering, it is understood, will be to subvert the interests of the Sabbath Schools of the denomination, and delegations consisting of Sabbath School teachers and scholars, as well as other friends of the cause, are expected from every part of the State. The meeting will be held in Deering's Grove in the morning, and in the new City Hall in the afternoon, and it is expected that Rev. Dr. Chapin and other distinguished gentlemen will be present to participate in the exercises. It is also expected that arrangements will be made with the several railroad and steamboat companies to convey passengers at so low a rate that it will be within the means of all to avail themselves of the opportunity.

MASSON EXCURSION. The Portland Encampment of Knight Templars have made arrangements for an excursion to Bangor, via Belfast, in the steamer Daniel Webster, leaving Portland on Monday evening, August 20th, and returning on Friday. They will be accompanied by the Portland Band. This Association, says the Portland Courier, "always attracts a good deal of attention when in uniform in the streets. Their sombre dress,—dark coat, pants, chapeau and feathers, with the symbols of the order,—contrasting strongly with the uniforms worn by military companies." The Encampment will be met by their Bangor brethren "upon the square" whether East or West Market Square, is not stated.

ANDROSOGGIN RAILROAD EXTENSION. Arrangements for the extension of the Androsoggin Railroad from Leeds Junction to Brunswick and Topham, have been completed. Lewiston will thus be connected with Bath, and obtain facilities for the transportation of freight from Portland via Brunswick, equal to what they now possess over the Grand Trunk road via Danville Junction—the distance being very nearly the same. The advantages of this new connection to Bath have been already calculated by the business men of that city, and they have not hesitated to invest their means liberally in the enterprise.

TAX-PAYERS IN PORTLAND. From the list of large tax-payers in Portland, we learn that there are 416 persons, estates, firms and corporations, in that city, which pay over \$100 tax each—57 who pay over \$500 each—and 17 who pay over \$1000 each. The highest tax paid is \$3715, by the Portland Sugar House Company; the highest by any individual is \$2274, by St. John Smith.

A Teachers' Convention will be held in Athens, Somerset county, commencing on Monday, August 20th. Addresses will be given by J. H. Sawyer, A. B. of Hermon, C. F. H. Greene Esq., of Athens, Rev. R. Jones of Parkman, H. A. Wyman Esq., of Skowhegan, and others. It is expected that E. P. Weston, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools will also be present.

WATERVILLE ACADEMY. This School, under the continued instruction of I. S. Hamblen, A. B., and a competent corps of assistants, commences its fall term the 27th of August, and continues eleven weeks. It is one of the best schools in the State. See advertisement for terms.

WESTBROOK SEMINARY. This institution commences its fall term August 9th, under the charge of Mr. A. G. Ames, Principal, and Miss Elizabeth S. Jordan, Preceptress. The success of the last term of this School warrants the highest expectations in regard to the future.

The Maine Colonization Society will hold its annual meeting in Portland on Thursday evening, August 2. John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, President of the American Colonization Society, will deliver an address on the occasion.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in Maine, was held in Portland on Wednesday and Thursday, July 18th and 19th. The attendance was large, and the occasion interesting to those who participated in the proceedings.

Harperwell Academy, H. C. White, M. D., Principal, commenced a term of twelve weeks on the 28th of August.

REVEREND SMITH. The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 18th ult., in its "Necrology of the Alumni of Harvard University," contains a sketch of the late Hon. Samuel E. Smith, who was Governor of Maine for three years from 1830 to 1833. The following extract will be interesting to many of our readers:

"Hon. Samuel Emerson Smith died in Wiscasset, Me., March 3, 1860, aged 71. His death was very sudden. He retired about 11 o'clock in his usual health, having just completed the solution of a difficult mathematical problem upon which he had been engaged during the evening, and soon afterwards breathed his last. He was the seventh child and third son of Manasseh and Hannah (Emerson) Smith, and was born in Hollis, N. H., 12 March, 1788. His parents removed to Wiscasset the year of his birth. His father, who was son of Abijah Smith, was born in Leominster, Mass., 25th December, 1649. He was a Lawyer in Leominster, in Holliston, and Wiscasset, and was Clerk of the Supreme Court. He died 21 May, 1823, aged 73. The subject of this notice was fitted for college partly at Wiscasset, and partly at Groton, Mass., Academy. He attained to a distinguished rank in his class, and graduated with high honors. After leaving college he studied law for a time with Hon. Samuel Dana of Groton; afterwards with his brothers Manasseh Smith, Warren, Me., and Joseph Emerson Smith of Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, 25 February, 1812, and established himself in the practice of his profession in Wiscasset. In 1819, he was elected to represent Wiscasset in the General Court of the State, and was elected to the Legislature of Maine in 1820, after separation of that State from Massachusetts. He was appointed Chief Justice of the State Court of Common Pleas in 1822, which situation he retained until 1830, when he was elected Governor of Maine. He was re-elected Governor for the political years 1831-32 and 1832-33, and was appointed Justice of the Court of Common Pleas early in 1835, which office he resigned in 1837. In October, 1837, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the Public Laws of Maine. On his election to the gubernatorial chair he removed to Augusta, where he resided until July, 1838, when he returned to Wiscasset. He was unostentatious in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, honest in all his dealings, exemplary in his habits of life, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

He married, 12 September, 1812, Louisa Sophia, daughter of Hon. Henry Weld Fuller of Augusta, and had five children, all sons. His wife and children survive him."

DEATH OF JOSEPH GALE. This veteran journalist died at Washington, on Saturday the 21st of July, at the age of 75 years. For the last half century he has been connected with the National Intelligencer as senior editor and proprietor, and during all that time more or less prominently identified with the politics of the country—first as a federalist, next as a whig, and since the decline and final absorption of the old whig party into other and diverse political organizations, a conservative medium between them, though sympathizing, and perhaps acting, with the present Union and Constitution party. His position as editor of the Intelligencer, gave him for many years the entire into the political circles of the capital, an intimacy with the leading statesmen of the country, and acquired for him that remarkable fund of political history, than which no public man has been able or disposed to make a better or more patriotic use. Mr. Gale and Mr. Stanton, his partner and brother-in-law, were for many years the exclusive reporters of Congressional proceedings, one of them devoting himself to the Senate and the other to the House.

The connection between Messrs. Gale & Stanton was of rare harmony. A writer, speaking of them a few years since, said: "They have never had a difference of opinion on political questions, and never a jar or misunderstanding of any sort, but have, during forty-five years, lived in the harmony of brothers. They have never known a difference of interest; from their common coffee, each has always drawn whatever he chose; and for thirty years past there has never been a settlement of accounts between them."

The testimony of the press of the country is unanimous in regard to the worth of Mr. Gale as an editor and as a man, and his loss will be felt and regretted by the profession which he has so long benefited and honored by his labors.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. The Hero arrived at St. Johns, N. F. on Tuesday the 24th ult. The Prince landed at noon, under royal salutes from the citadel and from English and French ships in the harbor, the yards of which were manned by the crews. He was met by Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of the Province, and escorted to a carriage which was driven through triumphal arches to the Government House, followed by a procession consisting of the Masonic bodies, and other societies, and by the royal volunteer troops of the Prince. There was an immense concourse of spectators to witness the landing of the Prince, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Addresses from various bodies were presented to the Prince, to which he replied as follows: "I sincerely thank you for the addresses presented to me, and for the hearty welcome I received from you on my landing on the shores of this beautiful island. I am proud to possess of the British crown, and I trust I will not think me regardless of your loyalty if I acknowledge these addresses collectively. It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to report to the Queen your devotedness to her crown and person, so unmistakably evinced by the reception of her son, and in the address from various bodies in this town and harbor. I am charged by the Queen to convey to you the assurance of the deep concern ever felt by her in this interesting portion of her dominions. I shall carry back with me a lively recollection of this day's proceedings, and of the kindness shown to myself—above all for those hearty demonstrations of patriotism which prove your deep-rooted attachment to the great and free country of which we all glory to be called the sons."
